Standing Committees of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

ORDER No. 3184-91—C. B. 122-25, DATED 8TH JUNE 1926.

In supersession of Government Order No. 2104-10—C. B. 48-24-3, dated 3rd March 1925, the First Member of Council will be the Chairman of the Standing Committees of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council for Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the Second Member of Council for Railways, Electrical and Public Works Departments and for Finance and Taxation.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Statement of Cattle Mortality.

READ—

Letter No. P. 9—25-26, dated 3rd May 1926, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, forwarding the statement of cattle mortality in the State for the half-year ending 31st December 1925, together with his review thereon. (Director's review and statement printed as annexures.)

ORDER No. I. C. 8189-98—STCS. 37-25-2, DATED 31ST MAY 1926.

Recorded.

The delay of more than a month in the submission of the statement should have been avoided.

The total mortality during the half-year was 52,667 as against 40,947 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase is mainly due to Rinderpest which accounts for the death of as many as 24,898 head of cattle. Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and eleven head of cattle were protected by inoculation against this epidemic by the Civil Veterinary Department. Eleven thousand three hundred and forty-one head of cattle were inoculated against Anthrax, Black-quarter and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue strict instructions in the matter of the punctual and accurate submission of returns by the Taluks.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Medical and Agricultural Departments.

REVIEW ON THE CATTLE MORTALITY IN THE STATE FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1925.

Mortality on account of Rinderpest is the heaviest among all the contagious diseases, the Shimoga District having suffered most, the figure in that District being 19,108. A large number of outbreaks having cropped up simultaneously, in different parts of this District the Department was not in a position to cope with these on account of the inadequacy of the Mobile Corps to meet such an emergency. The other factor on account of which the spread of the disease could not be checked to any appreciable extent was the shortage of serum, when the disease first made its appearance during the preceding half-year. At the close of the half-year under report, the number of outbreaks of Rinderpest alone that were registered, but could not be attended to was 1,158. As it was impossible to re-visit every village where inoculations were undertaken, to reinoculate the cattle to prolong the passive immunity conferred on them, the serum simultaneous method of inoculation was adopted, the number of cattle thus protected amounting to 30,288. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-three head of cattle were protected by serum alone inoculation.

One thousand six hundred and twenty-nine heads of cattle were inoculated against Anthrax, 8,662 against Black-quarter and 1,050 against H. S. during the same period.

There is a falling off in the submission of cattle mortality returns by more than 5% in Shikarpur, Sagar, Tarikere and Hosdurga Taluks.

The percentage has not gone above 60% in Bangalore, Devanhalli, Hoskote, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, T.-Narsipur, Hunsur, Heggaddevankote, Yedatore, Bowringpet, Shimoga, Shikarpur, Arkalgud, Belur, Chitaldrug and Hosdurga Taluks.